



SEATON VALLEY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1943.

SEATON VALLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor E.W. Simpson, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor Wm. Smith, J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE:

CHAIRMAN: Councillor Mrs. J. Sharp, J.P.

MEMBERS: The whole Council.

OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

Medical Officer of Health:

William Cunningham, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Mrs. Evelyn M. Hall, M.B., B.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

Anthony Dorin, M.I.M. & C.E., C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspector:

John W. Barker, M.R., San. I., M.S.I.A.

Chief Clerk: Miss C.R. Crosby.

Junior Clerk: Mrs. Avery.

Council Offices,
Seaton Delaval,
Northumberland,
September, 1944.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Seaton Valley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you the Annual Report of the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the District during the year 1943.

The Report has been prepared in an abridged form according to instructions from the Ministry of Health.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The fifth scheme for the mass immunisation of school children was carried out in June and July when 149 children were protected against Diphtheria.

3 school children were immunised by their own Doctors.

Mass immunisation will be continued during 1944.

At the time of writing the latest percentage of school children protected is 81% (Jan. 1944). Numbers under 5 years of age given by the County Authority worked out at 91%.

Propaganda has been maintained on similar lines to 1942. I still find that personal talks to parents by Officials, School Masters, Health Visitors and other authorised persons have the best effect of all methods.

You will note from this Report that no child who had been immunised died from Diphtheria. It is clearly proved that the protection given by immunisation is showing good results. Fourteen children who had been immunised had the disease in a mild form and gave rise to no anxiety.

I again state that while immunisation does not completely protect against contracting the disease, a child who has been immunised has an almost certain chance of recovery.

Infectious Diseases.

I have to record a decrease in cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

Scarlet Fever.

69 cases were notified as against 90 cases in 1942. The decrease was apparent in Earsdon Ward where 19 cases occurred as against 70 in 1942.

Diphtheria.

38 cases were notified as against 70 in 1942. The decrease was spread over the various Wards but was greatest in Earsdon Ward, where 17 cases occurred as against 41 in 1942.

Births: The birth rate is higher than in 1942.

Deaths: The death rate is higher than in 1942.

Milk - Tuberculosis.

Eight samples of milk were found to contain bacilli tuberculosis. Six cows were slaughtered inside the area which had been traced as a result of samples taken.

Milk Supply.

There was an improvement in the keeping quality of milk during the year. We attended many conferences dealing with this subject. It is plain that lack of transport is the chief factor in the poor keeping quality of milk, the time lag from farms and depots being still considerable.

The greater proportion of the milk in this area is pasteurised.

War Conditions.

Having regard to all war conditions the supply of essential foods has been maintained at a fairly satisfactory level, and I can find no evidence of malnutrition in any class of the people.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their sympathetic encouragement during a year of difficult and arduous conditions, and Mr. Dorin, Chief Sanitary Inspector and all the Staff for their constant loyalty and hard work.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

W. CUNNINGHAM.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) - 12,459

Population: Registrar-General's estimate of population mid-year 1943 shows a decrease.

Inhabited Houses: 7,300 approximately at March, 1944.

Rateable Value - £101,770 at 1st April, 1944. (£101,994 at 1st April, 1943).

Sum represented by a penny rate - £378 (£381.44)

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live Births	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	213	211	424
Illegitimate	7	10	17
	<u>220</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>441</u> (363)

Distribution of Births Registered in Seaton Valley Urban Area shewn in Districts:

District	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Totals
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Cramlington:	52	55	0	0	107
Seaton Delaval:	21	24	1	1	47
Seghill:	23	18	0	2	43
Earsdon:	43	60	0	2	105
	<u>139</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>302</u>

139 births (80 males and 59 females) were registered in other districts. Of these 6 males and 5 females were illegitimate.

Birth Rate:

The birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population is 18.50 (15.03 in 1942).

Still Births:

14 (4 males and 10 females). (16 in 1942).

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births - 30.77.
(42.21 in 1942).

Deaths:

Males	Females	Total
155	152	307 (238 in 1942)

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	18	11	29
Illegitimate	0	1	1
	<u>18</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>30</u> (20)

Distribution of Deaths in Districts:-

District	Males	Females	Total
Cramlington:	44	38	82
Seaton Delaval:	29	36	65
Seghill:	20	13	33
Earsdon:	60	67	127
	<u>153</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>307</u>

Death Rate:

The death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population is 12.88 (9.85 in 1942).

Corrected Death Rate:

The preparation and issue of the Comparability Factor have been suspended under present conditions, and it is not possible therefore to give the corrected death rate for 1943.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:

No. 29	Puerperal Sepsis	-	0	(0)
No. 30	Other maternal causes	-	0	(0)

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:

All infants per 1,000 live births	-	68.02	(55.12)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births	-	68.39	(56.71)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	-	58.8	(35.71)
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	-	50	(30)
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	-	0	(1)
Deaths from Whooping Cough	-	0	(0)
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	-	2	(2)

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

There were no changes in:

- (a) Laboratory Facilities.
- (b) Ambulance Facilities.
- (c) Nursing in the Home.
- (d) Treatment Centres and Clinics.
- (e) Hospitals.

Laboratory Facilities:

The following examinations were made in the County Laboratory at Newburn:-

<u>Examination Requested</u>	<u>Swabs</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Diphtheria	121	14	107
B. Tuberculosis	64	9	55
Streptococcus Haemolyticus	45	15	30
Faeces (For Organisms)	12	0	12
	<u>242</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>204</u>

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SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water:

The water supply is obtained in bulk from the Tynemouth Corporation and the Newcastle & Gateshead Water Company, and is distributed through the Council's mains.

The supply is satisfactory in quality and quantity.

The water is controlled by bacteriological and chemical examination made by the Tynemouth Corporation and the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company.

Water Samples:

One sample of water taken from the premises of the Northern Coachbuilders, Cramlington, was found not to be harmful, although not of the highest class bacteriologically.

Drainage and Sewerage:

The small works at Nelson Village which have been adapted as a temporary measure are functioning reasonably well. It must be understood that these works are nothing more than a war-time measure and will be quite inadequate for the future.

Rivers and Streams.

No action was taken in the matter of pollution of rivers or streams in the area during the year.

Closet Accommodation)	
Public Cleansing)	
Sanitary Inspection of the District)	These items are
Shops and Offices)	dealt with in the
Camping Sites)	Senior Sanitary
Swimming Baths and Pools)	Inspector's Report.
Eradication of Bed Bugs)	

Schools:

The sanitary condition and the water supply of all schools in the area have been satisfactory.

SECTIONS D and E.

relating to Housing and inspection and supervision of Food are dealt with in the Senior Sanitary Inspector's report.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever:

69 (90) cases of scarlet fever were notified. 66 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. 3 cases were isolated at home.

There were no (0) deaths.

Distribution in the districts was:-

Cramlington	28	(7)	cases
Seaton Delaval	17	(9)	"
Seghill	5	(4)	"
Earsdon	19	(70)	"

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Incidence of Scarlet Fever per 1,000 of the population was 2.81 (3.72).

Diphtheria:

38 (70) cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year. All were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

There were three deaths. The ages of the fatal cases were 3, 7 and 10 years. None of these had been immunised.

Distribution in the districts was:-

Cramlington:	9 (12)	cases
Seaton Delaval:	10 (15)	"
Seghill:	2 (2)	"
Earsdon:	17 (41)	"

Incidence of Diphtheria per 1,000 of the population was 1.59 (2.9).

121 throat swabs were submitted to the Laboratory during the year, and 14 proved positive for Diphtheria.

14 cases had been immunised (5 years ago - 3; 2 years ago - 8; 1 year ago - 2; 7 months ago - 1).

152 (693) school children were immunised against Diphtheria, 149 by means of mass immunisation at First Aid Posts, and 3 privately, distributed as follows:-

Cramlington:	49 (192)	cases
Seaton Delaval:	28 (141)	"
Seghill:	13 (57)	"
Earsdon:	62 (303)	"

Incidence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria for the year, separated into Districts, and houses of the following classes - Clearance Area Houses; Council Houses; Private Dwelling Houses.

District	Scarlet Fever			Diphtheria		
	C.A.	C.H.	P.D.H.	C.A.	C.H.	P.D.H.
Cramlington:	6(1)	6(1)	16(5)	2(4)	2(2)	5(6)
Seaton Delaval:	2(2)	6(2)	9(5)	0(6)	2(2)	8(7)
Seghill:	1(0)	3(3)	1(1)	1(0)	0(0)	1(2)
Earsdon:	0(0)	4(17)	15(53)	0(2)	11(21)	6(18)
	9(3)	19(23)	41(64)	3(12)	15(25)	20(33)

Pneumonia:

12 (5) cases of Pneumonia were notified. One case was admitted to Preston Hospital and 11 cases were treated at home.

Deaths - 18 (9).

In six cases the death certificate was the only notification.

Incidence rate per 1,000 of the population was .50 (.2).

Erysipelas:

2 (6) cases of Erysipelas were notified. Both were treated at home.

Notifiable Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) during 1943.

Case	Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Scarlet Fever	69(90)	66(72)	0(0)
Diphtheria	38(70)	38(76)	3(2)
Enteric Fever	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Puerperal Pyrexia	3(1)	2(0)	0(0)
Pneumonia	12(5)	1(0)	18(9)
Erysipelas	2(6)	0(0)	0(0)
Dysentery	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1(2)	0(0)	0(0)
Whooping Cough	35(23)	0(0)	0(3)
Measles	108(221)	0(0)	0(1)
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2(5)	2(4)	1(1)

Analysis of Total Notified Cases Under Age Groups.

Disease	Under 1	1- 2	2- 3	3- 4	4- 5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 20	20- 35	35- 45	45- 65	65 & Over
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	2	5	4	3	31	16	4	4	0	0	0
Diphtheria	-	1	-	2	3	10	12	5	5	0	0	0
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	3	3	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	6	6	3	4	4	11	1	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	4	11	13	15	17	45	1	2	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Prevention of Blindness:

One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year.

Tuberculosis:

At the beginning of the year there were 180 (173) cases on the register, 127 Pulmonary and 53 Non-Pulmonary.

18 new cases, 14 Pulmonary and 4 Non-Pulmonary were reported during the year.

There were 16 (12) deaths, 11 Pulmonary and 5 Non-Pulmonary. 176 (180) cases, 126 Pulmonary and 50 Non-Pulmonary were on the Register at the end of the year.

Three cases, 2 Pulmonary and 1 Non-Pulmonary were transferred to other districts.

Three cases, 2 Pulmonary and 1 Non-Pulmonary, were removed from the Register as having recovered.

New Cases and Mortality during 1943.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
5-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	1	4	1	1	2	2	1	1
25-	2	1	-	-	2	2	-	-
35-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
45-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
65 & over	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
	8	6	1	3	5	6	2	3

Distribution of Deaths in Districts.

District	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Cramlington:	1	2	-	-	3
Seaton Delaval:	-	2	1	-	3
Seghill:	1	-	1	-	2
Earsdon:	3	2	-	3	8
	5	6	2	3	16

Death rate from Tuberculosis (all forms) was 80.88 (61.85) per 1,000 cases.

Death rate per 1,000 population was .67 (.49).

Notification of Tuberculosis:

In 4 cases the death certificate was the only notification of Tuberculosis. No action was necessary to enforce notification of cases.

Tuberculosis in Milk:

Eight samples of milk exposed for sale in the district were examined for presence of B. Tuberculosis. As a result of these examinations we were able to trace six cows suffering from Tuberculosis. These were slaughtered. The County Veterinary Inspector co-operated.

No action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the milk trade) or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

Scabies Order, 1941.

Cases notified	99
Cases reported cured	86

Coal Dust from Maude & Eccles Pits, Backworth:

I discussed with the Colliery Agent the problem of the nuisance caused by coal dust from the workings of these pits.

It was evident from my inspection of the sidings and workings that there was insufficient protection against the dissemination of coal dust from the separators and conveyors of the coal.

The Colliery Agent assured me that he had ordered sufficient steel sheeting to enclose all the exposed parts of separators, conveyors and chutes in his plant. He stated that the Ministry of Supply had not yet released the material but he expected it at any time. He also stated that he had plans in hand for the complete elimination of smoke from the chimney of these two pits.

Venereal Diseases:

We have exhibited all the posters available dealing with V.D. and have published the addresses and times of treatment at the County Clinics.

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain infectious diseases in the Year 1943. Provisional figures based, on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 C.Bs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adm. County
* Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-				
Live Births	16.5 /	18.6	19.4	15.8
Still Births	0.51 /	0.63	0.61	0.45
<u>Deaths:-</u>				
All Causes	12.1 /	14.2	12.7	15.0
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Diphtheria	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02
Influenza	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.27
Smallpox	-	-	-	-
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Rates per 1,000 Live Births:-				
Deaths under 1 Year of Age	49 /	58	46	58
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of Age	5.3	7.9	4.4	10.4

* A Dash (-) signifies that there were no deaths.

/ Per 1,000 related births.

/ These rates are those published in the Quarterly Return.

	England and Wales	126 C.Bs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000- 50,000 at 1931 Census.	London Admin. County.
* Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-				
<u>Notifications:-</u>				
Typhoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro Spinal fever	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.09
Scarlet fever	3.01	3.29	3.54	3.80
Whooping Cough	2.54	2.82	2.25	2.68
Diphtheria	0.88	1.12	0.77	0.74
Erysipelas	0.31	0.35	0.27	0.42
Smallpox	-	-	-	-
Measles	9.88	9.23	9.77	9.17
Pneumonia	1.34	1.62	1.16	1.27

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still):-

(a) Notifications:-

Puerperal Fever Puerperal Pyrexia) 11.68	15.11	9.26	(3.05 15.23/
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(b) Maternal Mortality - England and Wales:-

No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis	No. 141 Abortion Without Sepsis	No. 147 Puerperal Infections	Nos. 142-6, 148-150 Other
0.34	0.11	0.39	1.45

Abortion: Mortality per million women aged 15-45 -
England and Wales:-

No. 140 With Sepsis	No. 141 Without Sepsis
25	8

/ Including Puerperal Fever.

Council Offices,

Seaton Delaval,

September, 1944.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Seaton Valley Urban District Council:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit my Report for the year ended 31st December, 1943.

Refuse Collection.

From January to June, 5 motor vehicles and four horses and carts were continuously engaged on refuse and salvage collection. Owing to the demands of the Man Power Board, who directed four men from our staff to take up work of National Importance, the number of vehicles had to be reduced to 4 motor vehicles and 3 horses and carts, consequently the hours of labour for the remaining staff were increased from 44 to 52 hours per week up to the end of November. From careful observation the increase of hours in this service is not satisfactory owing to the advanced ages of the available employees. In fact, on work of this nature 44 hours per week per man is sufficient. It should be noted also that I have found from actual experience and observation since this system was put into operation that the work in no way improved by the increased hours and consequent increased cost. In this service increased hours are required during the winter months, but owing to darkness it is impossible to work. During the summer months the amount of refuse is lighter and there is not the need to work increased hours. I do not propose, therefore, to work a 52 hour week during the coming year 1944 for the reasons stated above.

At the end of the year the outside staff consisted of 2 foremen, 4 motor drivers, 3 cartmen, 15 bin lifters, 1 tipman and 1 salvage sorter - a total of 26 men, as against 32 in 1942.

One driver and three bin lifters were taken during the year by the Man Power Board and directed to work of National Importance. One motor driver joined H.M. Forces. One man was discharged from the Army and returned to our employment.

Collections from Conveniences are made as follows:-

Ash bins	Twice weekly
Ash closets	Once "
Pail closets	Twice "
Privy ashpits	Once "

The numbers of sanitary conveniences are approximately:-

Privy ashpits 573; Pail closets 137; Ashbins 7,000.

Refuse Disposal.

About 85% of refuse is disposed of on controlled tips at East Cramlington, Bank Top Farm, and Seghill Bridge. The remainder on tips at "C" Pit and Cramlington Village. In addition refuse has been tipped on land required for cultivation at the request of the War Agricultural Committee.

During the year 1 acre of land was secured for a controlled tip at Seghill Bridge from the Seghill Estates Ltd., at a nominal annual rental of £1.

Estimated Tonnage of Refuse collected and disposed of from 7,500 premises each month.

Month 1943	Vehicles		Total Tons
	Motor	Horses drawn	
January	1522 $\frac{3}{4}$	307 $\frac{1}{2}$	1830 $\frac{1}{4}$
February	1910	458 $\frac{1}{2}$	2368 $\frac{1}{2}$
March	1491 $\frac{3}{4}$	381 $\frac{1}{2}$	1873 $\frac{1}{4}$
April	1320 $\frac{1}{4}$	309 $\frac{1}{2}$	1629 $\frac{3}{4}$
May	1781	412 $\frac{1}{2}$	2193 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	1234 $\frac{3}{4}$	296	1530 $\frac{3}{4}$
July	1309 $\frac{1}{4}$	294 $\frac{1}{2}$	1603 $\frac{3}{4}$
August	1422 $\frac{1}{2}$	340	1762 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	1292 $\frac{1}{4}$	277 $\frac{1}{2}$	1569 $\frac{3}{4}$
October	1667	348 $\frac{1}{2}$	2015 $\frac{1}{2}$
November	1458 $\frac{1}{4}$	278	1736 $\frac{1}{4}$
December	1358 $\frac{3}{4}$	274	1632 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<u>17,768$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	<u>3,978</u>	<u>21,746$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

Amount of Refuse removed on basis of Premises and Population.

	Per Year		Per Week		Per Day	
	T.	C.	T.	C.	T.	C.
Per House or Premises	-	2 18	-	1.1	-	-
Per 1,000 Population	-	906 2	17 8		2 9	

Detailed Costs of Refuse and Salvage Collection & Disposal for the year ended the 31st March, 1944.

For comparative purposes the figures for the previous year are given.

	1943-4			1942-3		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
Wages and Insurance	5,044	3	5	4,866	12	0
Superannuation	252	0	2	241	0	0
Hired Haulage	2	4	3	12	0	0
Motor Account	2,512	12	7	2,553	10	7
New Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stable Account	374	11	1	377	18	6
Disinfectants	3	12	10	3	13	4
Rents and Rates of Tips	68	4	8	87	4	8
Tools	7	0	9	11	1	8
Rat Disinfestation	12	14	0	12	12	0
Protective Clothing	5	1	3	8	4	8
Sundries	25	9	8	13	3	9
Salvage (direct apportionment)	517	5	0	401	17	10
	<u>8,824</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8,588</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0</u>
Less Income						
Scavenging	£	6	0 9			
Salvage	<u>1,533</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1,544</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>£7,280</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>£6,621</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>

The cost per house or premises was 19s/5d. as against 17s/6.5d. for the year 1942-3.

Collection and Disposal of Salvaged Materials.

Bi-weekly collections of salvage are made from all premises where refuse is collected, and all possible salvage is recovered from refuse controlled tips. Salvage is sorted, baled and disposed of to the respective markets from our two salvage depots situate at Seaton Delaval and Shiremoor.

There has been a falling off of the main materials during the year such as paper, heavy and light scrap iron, and tins. At the end of the year the collection of tins ceased by order of the

Ministry of Supply. Rubber is also declining and the requirements of the Ministry of Supply are for heavy types principally and these are absent in districts such as this.

Again I thank all those who have helped to produce the results shown in the following table, and to those who assisted in the Book Drive when 23,747 books were collected.

Salvage disposed of during the year ended the 31st December, 1943.

For comparative purposes, figures for the previous year are given.

	T.	C.	Q.	Lb.	Gr.	Doz.	1943-4			1942-3		
							£	s	d	£	s	d
Paper & Cardboard	101	9	2	10	-	-	646	18	7	846	4	8
Selected Paper	9	14	2	0	-	-	68	1	6	122	19	6
Books and Ledgers	-	13	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	6
Bones	8	14	3	16	-	-	27	5	7	14	9	3
Kitchen Waste	62	16	0	0	-	-	94	4	0	93	6	0
Light Scrap Metal	16	19	2	7	-	-	37	4	5	46	18	4
Heavy " "	7	12	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	0
Tins	76	9	2	0	-	-	57	7	1	141	3	6
Rubber	4	2	3	0	-	-	10	6	10	7	17	4
Rags and Carpets	12	18	0	0	-	-	141	13	11	190	8	3
Sacking	3	8	0	7	-	-	13	15	7	30	3	11
String	-	5	2	12	-	-	1	2	5	0	15	5
Flocks	-	4	0	21	-	-	0	4	3	0	1	8
Copper, Brass, lead	-	1	2	6	-	-	1	13	1	1	8	9
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	0	3	16	8
Bottles and Jars	-	-	-	-	725	8	298	12	9	258	13	4
Batteries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8
							<u>£1,398 15 0</u>			<u>1,785 15 9</u>		

Fire Prevention - Depots.

All employees eligible for Fire Watching are required to give 48 hours service per month at the Depots at Seaton Delaval and Shiremoor. The necessary sleeping and cooking equipment is provided for the use of the men at these premises.

Water Supply.

This service is dealt with in the Medical Officer's report.

Infectious Diseases.

Following cases of infectious diseases 109 visits were made and the premises inspected. All infected premises were fumigated after the patient was removed to Hospital. 52 Library books found on the premises were destroyed.

Inspection of Meat and Other Food.

Meat is brought into this District after examination at Newcastle and is distributed to retailers at the Seaton Valley Retail Butchers Associations' Depot at Seaton Delaval.

Carcases inspected 229 Pigs.

Meat condemned, surrendered and destroyed:-

282 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Beef
60 lbs. Imported Beef
15 lbs. Pigs Offal
2 Pigs Heads
14 lbs. Liver.

Other foods inspected, condemned and destroyed:-

52½ lbs. Pork Luncheon Meat	17 tins Pork Luncheon Meat
12½ doz. Oranges	4 " Pork Sausage
13 lbs. Pork Sausage Meat	6 " Pork Sausage Meat
98 tins Milk	5 lbs. Ham
47 tins Beans	24 tins Salmon
6 tins Prunes	8 doz. Fish Cakes
4 tins Apples	6 lbs. Tongue
1 tin Pork Tongue	2 tins Lambs' Tongue
5 tins Plums	18 tins Chopped Ham
36 lbs. Bacon	10 " Soup
8 lbs. Brisket	72 lbs. Corned Beef
2 tins Corned Beef	1 tin Sardines
1 tin Casserole Steak	3 tins Grape Fruit
12 ozs. Chocolate	9 tins Peas
16½ lbs. Cheese	11 bottles Ketchup
7 tins Minced Beef Loaf	2 tins Prepared Meal
2 tins Prem	1 tin Spiced Luncheon Meat
1 tin Marmalade	17 tins Jam
1 tin Brunch	1 tin Carrots
6 tins Household Milk.	

207 inspections of Meat and Food Shops were made and 14 inspections of slaughterhouses.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

17 licences were in force at the end of the year and these expire on the 31st March, 1944, and are renewable.

Cowsheds, Dairies, Milk Supply.

There were on the Register at the end of the year:-

Farms and other premises used as Dairies	27
Milk Producers	23
Milk Retailers	24

163 inspections of Cowsheds and 175 of Dairies were made during the year. Six Licences to produce and bottle Accredited Milk were issued by the Northumberland County Council to producers in this Area.

The following retailing licences were issued:-

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Tuberculin Tested	-	1
Accredited	-	-
Pastuerised	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>

Complaints of sour milk during the summer months were less frequent than in the previous year.

Milk Samples.

105 samples of milk were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results:-

Designation	No.	M.B. Test		Coliform	Bacteria		T.B. present
		S.	U.		S.	U.	
Ungraded	61	27	34		-	-	1
Accredited	39	25	14		-	-	-
Pasteurised	5	-	-		1	4	-
	105	52	48		1	4	1

Eight samples of milk were taken by the Northumberland County Council with the following results:-

Designation	No.	Tuberculosis	
		Present	Not Present
Ungraded	3	3	-
Accredited	5	4	1
	8	7	1

As a result of tubercle bacilli having been found in four samples of ungraded milk, four cows were slaughtered. Two cows were slaughtered following the presence of tubercle bacilli in 4 samples of Accredited Milk.

A considerable amount of time and instruction is given by the Health Department to the production of clean milk by Milk Producers in the Area, and whilst the results of samples are far from satisfactory I feel that good work is being done and the result of our labour and time will mature in time. It should also be borne in mind that war-time conditions are against this due to ever changing labour conditions.

Shops Acts.

111 inspections were made. No action was necessary in respect of heating, lighting, ventilation or sanitary accommodation.

Factories Act, 1937.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:-

Premises	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (with mechanical power)	7	-	-
Factories (without mechanical power)	-	-	-
	7	-	-

2. Defects found

	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-
<u>Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)</u>		
Insufficient	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-
<u>Other offences</u>	-	-
	-	-

Fried Fish Shops.

There are 12 shops of this kind in the Area. The supply of fish during the year was limited and these premises are only open on infrequent occasions. Visits were made periodically and the premises were clean and in good order.

Elementary Schools.

The 22 schools in this Area are provided with the water carriage system and an adequate supply of water is available at all schools.

Petroleum and Carbide of Calcium.

Three new licences were issued and nine licences to store Petroleum were renewed for the year ending 31st December, 1943.

Thirteen licences to keep carbide of calcium for sale and one licence to keep carbide for generating acetylene gas were issued for the year ending 31st December, 1943.

No action was necessary in respect of any of the licensed premises.

Hotels and Places of Entertainment.

Frequent visits were made to these premises and generally they were found in good order. No action was necessary.

Housing Act, 1936.

Houses erected during the year	Nil
Houses in Clearance Areas demolished	27

Defence (General) Regulation No. 68AA.

29 licences for the temporary re-occupation of condemned houses were issued to owners.

Disinfestation.

A few cases of infestation occurring during the year were dealt with by means of "Zaldecide" sprayed over the walls and woodwork of the affected premises.

Camping Sites, Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no camping sites, swimming baths and pools in the Area.

Billeting.

At the beginning of the year, 17 persons were on the Billeting Register. At the 31st December, 1943, only 7 persons remained.

Rest Centres are established throughout the Area and Billeting Officers and Assistant Billeting Officers have been appointed and instructed in their duties should their services be required.

Requisitioned Condemned Houses.

At the end of the year 33 houses were occupied by homeless persons and families from overcrowded houses.

APPENDIX.

Inspections.

Number for all purposes	2,932
Housing	499
Infectious Diseases	109
Shops	111
Slaughter Houses	14
Cowsheds	163
Dairies	175
Factories	13
Fried Fish Shops	10
Water Supply	6
Drainage	14
Places of Entertainment	7
Schools	22
Fumigation of Premises	109
Refuse Tips	248
Billeting	30
Depots	303
Collection of Refuse	263
Vehicle Maintenance	169
Salvage	207
Rat Infestation	3
Overcrowding	4
Vermin Infestation	7
Dirty Houses	1
Restaurants	1
Milk Samples	105
Food Inspection	60
Meat and Food Shops	207
Slaughtering	102
	<hr/>
	<u>2,932</u>

Notices.

Served during the year	325
Statutory Notice	1
Complied with during the year	<u>297</u>
	<u>623</u>

Works of Drainage Provided.

51 yards Drain 2 Water Closets 2 Gullies.

I tender my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their consideration, to the Medical Officer of Health for his help and advice, and to the members of my Staff for their loyal assistance during the year.

Your obedient Servant,

ANTHONY DORIN,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

